

Perkins.

An

Essay

for a

Nesological comparative

view

of

Cynanche Maligna

or

Putrid Sore Throat.

— 1787. —

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A N
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S C A R L E T F E V E R W I T H A N G I N A.

BY WILLIAM LEE PERKINS, M. D.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY AT EDINBURGH.

Epidemicorum species omnes juxta phenomenum suorum varietatem in classes redigere, ac characteres cujusque idiopathicos enucleare, nec non propriam medendi rationem unicuique figillatim accommodare—hic labor, utut sit improbus, prius est exantlandus, quam nos aliquid memoratu dignum in extricanda tam multifaria horum morborum serie præstitisse jure possimus gloriari. SYDENHAM. Sect. I. cap. 2. p. 26.

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M D C C L X X X V I I .



ERRATA.

P. 13. l. 14. add Oeconom. Hipp. Foës.
verb. κυνάρχη.

P. 16. l. 13. add *Ibid.*

P. 27. l. 3. for 6. letter *b*.

P. 62. l. 20. for *or to convert*, read *or convert*.

THE writer of the following pages has, principally, for his aim, to exhibit a specimen of the manner of a nosological description of diseases, and has selected the two, which are the subject of this Essay, for that purpose, as being more particularly seasonable at this time.

It will easily be perceived, that this is intended to assist the younger and less experienced practitioner in more readily distinguishing, as well as in treating, these diseases more conformably to their several variations, which, from different circumstances, are often considerable.

Those whose abilities and experience set them far above the intentions of the writer, and who know the difficulties

attending a nosological division of diseases, will view with candour that want of precision, which he is too sensible of to conceal.

In the course of this performance, he has made use of various authors of much celebrity, whom those at all conversant in medical reading will readily recognize, where he has not mentioned them.

The design of every definition and description of diseases ought to be the promoting of a just and effectual practice. How far the method here adopted, of forming the species and varieties, may be useful for this purpose, must be left to the decision of those who are best qualified to determine it.

London,

March 6, 1787.

A N

E S S A Y, &c.

THE *Cynanche maligna*, or putrid fore throat; and the *Scarlatina anginosa*, or scarlet fever with affections of the throat similar to those observed in the former; having been, for some time past, very prevalent, and in many instances fatal; and it being not improbable that they may, in some degree, again appear in the ensuing spring season; it was suggested, in a late medical conversation,

versation, that some observations on the two diseases might be not unseasonable, and possibly useful. This was thought to be the more expedient, as the two diseases above-named, under a variety of circumstances, have been often confounded together by medical writers; and, it is to be feared, are too often mistaken even under the present improved state of physick.

The late Dr. Fothergill, in his excellent account of the putrid fore throat, which alone would be to his memory "*monumentum ære perennius*," has given a very full and accurate history of the *Cynanche maligna*, and of all the symptoms which accompanied it, at the several times in which he observed it, as well as distinguished it, by a general comparative view, from the *Cynanche inflammatoria*, or inflammation of the tonsils and other parts of the throat; and pointed out a more suitable method of treatment; the consequence of which

has undoubtedly been the saving the lives of thousands. But, as there are some symptoms more constant and essential, which serve to mark the character of each disease, and which should be separated from those which are more inconstant and transitory; the former being the only ones admissible in the definition or character of any disease, though the latter may very properly constitute a part of its history; and, as there are various intermediate degrees between the two extremes, and also considerable affinity in many circumstances of the two diseases here spoken of, occasioning, at different times, much obscurity and perplexity to the younger and more inexperienced practitioner, both in distinguishing and treating them; it may be useful, in order to facilitate these important points, to consider the two diseases according to the nosological method, which was so much desired, and so repeatedly recommended, by some of

the most eminent in the profession and practice of physick, as Sydenham, Baglivi, Morton, De Haen, &c.; and so successfully adopted abroad by Sauvages, Linnæus, and Vogel; and, in our own country, by that excellent professor and physician, Dr. Cullen. This is called *Methodical Nosology*, and divides diseases into *Genera*, *Species*, and *Varieties*.

The terms *Cynanche* and *Angina* have been both, and still are, used by medical writers, in general, to signify diseases seated above the thorax, affecting respiration and deglutition. But, with modern nosologists, the term *Cynanche* is mostly used to denominate a genus comprehending several species and varieties. Two species only of this genus will be particularly noticed here, as having any relation, or being useful to our present purpose, viz. the *Cynanche inflammatoria*, inflammatory quinsy, or inflammation of the throat, and the *Cynanche maligna*, malignant quinsy, or putrid fore throat.

In

In order to institute such a comparative view of the two diseases above-mentioned, viz. the Cynanche maligna, and Scarlatina anginosa, as may serve more readily to distinguish them under their several circumstances, either of affinity or flighter degrees of difference, it will be necessary, in the first place, to define the genus of each, and then to describe their respective species and varieties.

We shall begin then with,

Genus.

CYNANCHE*,

(from κύων, a dog, and ἄγχω, to strangle.)

The

* The word κυνάγχη (cynanche *angina canina*) was used in the writings of the ancients to signify that kind of angina, or quinsy, which was attended with great swelling and inflammation of the throat, together with the general symptoms of inflammatory diathesis. This term is most generally, if not always, used in the writings of Hippocrates, though the word συνάγχος occurs,

The QUINSEY.

Definition.

An affection of the fauces,
either externally or internally, or
both ;

Vol. I. p. 396. 35 Foës. to signify an affection of the throat, with difficulty of breathing and suffocation. Ex angina (κυνάγχη) dicta homo suffocatur et fauces magis occupare videtur—facies et fauces incenduntur, ac etiam collum. Foës. Hipp. I. p. 490. 23. But after his time the word συνάγχη (*synanche*) was introduced, and used sometimes as synonymous with κυνάγχη (*cynanche*), sometimes to distinguish a species or variety of the disease. Thus Galen observes, that some physicians denominated that kind of angina, or quinsy, which proceeded from an affection of the larynx and its muscles, occasioning a stricture and difficulty of respiration, with inflammation of their membranous coats, not with a *sigma*, συνάγχη (*synanche*), but with a *kappa*, κυνάγχη (*cynanche*), and an inflammation of the fauces they signified by the word

both ; or of some parts contained in the fauces, with inflammation

word written with a *sigma*, συνάγχη (*synanche*). Restat guttur (ὁ λαρυγξ) quod subitam potest suffocationem efficere, quandoquidem tum juxta ipsum coarctatur pulmonis meatus, tum muscoli, ipsius interiores una cum ambiente tunica inflammationem patientes spiritus viam possunt intercludere. Hujusmodi autem affectionem, nonnulli medici non per σ, συνάγχην, sed per κ, κυνάγχην nominant, quibus placet faucium inflammationem per σ, συνάγχην appellare.

Aretæus remarks two species of angina, the one with inflammation and tumour of the organs of respiration and deglutition, as the tonsils, epiglottis, fauces, &c. in which the tongue is sometimes so much swelled, as to fill the whole cavity of the mouth, and even to be protruded beyond the teeth. This species, he says, is called both *synanche* (*angina*), and *cynanche* (*canis angina*), or the canine quinsy, either from that animal being particularly liable to this disease, or from the resemblance

flammation, exulceration, or stricture; attended, generally, with fever,

blance of it in its appearance to the thrusting out of the tongue in dogs, either from the heat of the season, or from violent exercise. Hoc malum συνάγχη (*angina* Latinè), et κυνάγχη (id est *canina angina*) nominatur. Boerh. Aret. cum com. *Petit.* lib. 1. cap. 7. And, after enumerating several other circumstances of the disorder from tumour, suppuration, or abscess, either internal or external, he adds, “ hæ sunt plane anginæ caninæ (κυνάγχης) species;” but these are all plainly species of cynanche, or *canina angina*, canine quinsy. The other kind is totally different, the parts contained in the fauces appear collapsed or shrunk, with a violent strangulation, or sense of suffocation or choaking; this, he says, we call synanche (*angina*), “ anginam (συνάγχην) hanc appellamus.” Ibid.

Celsus, treating of angina, after having spoken of spasmodic disorders of the neck, describes this second species of Aretæus, which

fever, either inflammatory, or typhous; difficult or painful respiration,

which he calls a dangerous and acute disease of the fauces, which they, the Latins, called angina, which term, he observes, was used by the Greeks to denote a particular species of the disease. In this, he says, there appeared neither redness nor tumour, but the parts were dry and shrivelled, with difficulty of breathing and weakness; this the Greeks called *synanche*. Ut autem morbi genus circa totam cervicem; sic alterum, æque pestiferum acutumque in faucibus esse consuevit. Nostri anginam vocant: apud Græcos nomen prout species est. Interdum enim neque rubor, neque tumor ullus apparet; sed corpus aridum est, vix spiritus trahitur, membra solvuntur, id συνάγχην (*synanche*) vocant. lib. 4. cap. 7. But when there was inflammation of the fauces, with redness and tumour, the tongue swelled, and other symptoms of the first species, called *cynanche*, he says, they then added the Greek particle ὡς

ration, or deglutition, and sense of suffocation.

SYNO-

to the word *synanche*, which signifies a resemblance or species of *synanche* or angina. Interdum lingua faucesque cum rubore intumescunt, &c. ὡς συνάγχη vocatur. Ibid. and that a slighter kind of the same disease, in which there was only redness and swelling, without the more dangerous symptoms, it was called *parasyanche*. Levius est, ubi tumor tantummodo et rubor est, cætera non sequuntur, id παρὰσυνάγχην appellant.

From all the above it appears, that the word *synanche* (angina), although not used by Hippocrates, was, nevertheless, very early applied to signify that species of *cynanche*, in which there was a difficult respiration, or deglutition, or both, without inflammation and tumour, and that the terms *cynanche* and *synanche* were both used indifferently to denote that species of *cynanche*, which was accompanied with inflammation and considerable degree of tumour; and that sometimes this latter

SYNONYMOUS.

Cynanche, Sauvages, Class III. Order III.
Genus XX.

Angina Vogel, Genus 49.

Angina inflammatoria, Boerh. Aph. 798.

Cynanche, Cullen. Class I. Ord. II. Gen. X.

Species

latter species was distinguished from the former, which was generally considered as the most fatal, by the qualifying or limiting particle *ως* added to the word, signifying together *quasi synanche*, or a disorder resembling *synanche* or *angina*.

Modern Nosologists have likewise made a difference between the terms *cynanche* and *angina*. Thus both Sauvages and Linnæus use the former term to denominate the inflammatory *angina*; and the latter to denote that without inflammation, thereby constituting two distinct and very different genera, distinguished by terms or names of similar import, but arranging them under different classes; the *cynanche* being placed by Sauvages amongst the *Pblegmasiæ*; the *angina* under the class denominated by him *Anhelationes*,

Species I. *Cynanche phlogistica*, the *phlogistic* species of *cynanche*, or *cynanche* accompanied with *phlogistic* or *inflammatory diathesis*.

(From φλέγω, to burn.)

When there is an *inflammatory tiones*, or difficult respirations. By Linnæus *cynanche* is placed amongst the *Pblogistici*, or *inflammatory diseases*; and *angina* amongst the *Doloresi*, or *painful disorders*. Vogel uses the term *angina* for the *inflammatory quinsy*, placing it among the *Inflammatoriæ*, or *inflammatory diseases*; and the term *angone* to signify the *angina without inflammation*, placing it among the *Spasmi*, or *spasmodic affections*; whilst Sagar places it in a class, which he has instituted or named *Suppressiones*, under the order of *Constrictions of the Natural Passages for admitting the Ingesta*. Dr. Cullen has adopted the term *cynanche* for the genus comprehending the several species both of *cynanche* and *angina*.

affection

affection of the throat with tumour, either internal or external, tending to abscess or suppuration; with difficult respiration or deglutition, or both; and fever of the continual inflammatory kind.

The INFLAMMATORY QUINSEY,
or SORE THROAT.

Varieties.

a. With inflammation and swelling of the tonsils, uvula, velum pendulum palati, and mucous membrane of the fauces, with much excretion of mucus.

Cynanche tonsillaris, Sauv. Spec. 1. Cullen, Spec. I. Inflammation of the tonsils.

Angina, Sydenhami, Sect. VI. cap. 7. p. 176.

Angina inflammatoria, Boerh. Aph. 805. Spec. 5.

Angina bronchus, Sauv. Spec. 1.

Angina catarrhosa tenuis, Boerh. Aph. 791.

Angina pituitosa; Catarrhus ad fauces;
Angina mucosa, Huxham *.

HISTORY.

* In this first variety of the phlogistic species of cynanche, the inflammatory diathesis may be constantly observed, though varying in degree. And it is to be noticed, that from the two different diatheses observed to accompany febrile diseases at different times, viz. the *phlogistic*, or inflammatory; and the *asthenic*, from debility inducing putrescence, it is, that the species of the two genera here treated of, as well as of those of the several orders of the class Pyrexiaë, or febrile diseases, as fevers; phlegmasiæ, or inflammations; and Exanthemata, or eruptive fevers, are distinguished; and the varieties of those distinct species, as of all others, are marked by the different degrees and other circumstances of those diatheses respectively.

As the inflammatory diathesis is the characteristic mark of this species of cynanche, the method of cure will be that termed anti-phlogistic, or that calculated to diminish the increased tone and action in the system.

This

HISTORY.

This disease is known by a redness and tumour of the tonsils, greater or less, and of the uvula, velum pendulum palati, and mucus membrane of the fauces, often accompanied with considerable external swelling all round the the throat; difficult deglutition and respiration, the pain sometimes stretching along the course of the Eustachian tube into the ear; a copious, but difficult

This, it is almost needless to say, consists, in general, of evacuations, large and repeated in the early stage of the disease, as bleeding, vomiting, purging, sweating. The application of these remedies should be adapted to the various degrees of inflammation, constituting or accompanying the several varieties of this species. Only, it may be remarked, that, next to bleeding, early vomiting in this species has been found of the most speedy and effectual use; and that blisters, after due evacuations, are highly advantageous in removing the local inflammation.

excretion

excretion of mucus, on account of the swelling; pain, and soreness of the parts; with the signs of inflammatory diathesis, as great heat; quick, strong, full pulse; often alternating with coldness or shivering.

There are other varieties of the *cynanche inflammatoria*, as the *pharyngea*, with difficult and painful deglutition, in which the pharynx, or superior part of the oesophagus, is principally affected; and the *trachealis*, with difficult and painful respiration, in which the larynx or superior part of the trachea is chiefly the seat of the disorder; but which are omitted here, as not particularly relating to our present purpose; we shall therefore now pass on to the second species.

Species II. *Cynanche asthenica**,
the

* This species is founded on a condition of the system often observed to be connected with many of the genera of the class *Pyrexia*,
or

the *asthenic* species of cynanche, or
cynanche attended with asthenic
diathesis

or febrile diseases, throughout their several orders, as fevers, phlegmasiæ, and exanthemata, &c. manifested by symptoms essentially different from, and even quite contrary to, those of inflammation, denoting a peculiar debility of the nervous and other vital powers, and that change from the healthy state, in which there is observed a strong disposition to putrescence, and requiring a different, and even quite contrary, method of treatment: and, therefore, agreeable to the rules laid down by the best nosologists for determining the species of diseases, affording sufficient grounds for such distinction as is here adopted. The limits of this Essay will not allow of a full discussion of this point, which is more properly reserved for another place. Suffice it to say, that it has often been observed, by the best practical writers, that such a condition of the system as is denominated putrid, or putrescent, with signs of great debility, very often

diathesis, or that peculiar debility which disposes to putrescence.

(*From ἀσθενία, to be weak or infirm.*)

When

often accompanies many febrile diseases, which, in their general undepraved state, are observed to be, more usually, of an inflammatory nature. Thus Sydenham observes, that in many cases of the exanthemata, or eruptive fevers, a method very different from the antiphlogistic is to be pursued, on account of the depraved diathesis, which he attributes, conformable to the doctrine of his day, to the recrementitious matter; consisting of remedies, which impart strength and vigour to the blood. Eorum tamen (*qui cutim impetunt, et eruptionem aliqualem comitem sibi adjungunt*) aliqui viâ planè diversâ tractandi sint nec evacuationes modo dictæ quantum libet repetitæ, nec *pulveres testacei* sanguini ecūlcorando destinati quicquam proficiunt, cum recrementa quædam pravam diathesin adepta intimius cuti impingantur, non nisi remediis quæ sanguini ro-
bur

When, together with a local redness and inflammation, there is a general debility and putrid diathesis, or disposition to general pu-

bur ac vim conciliant,—ullatenus amovenda: Sydenh. Sect. VI. cap. 6. p. 175. And the same condition is often admitted, by nosologists, as constituting a species of phlegmasiæ, or inflammatory diseases, under the term *typhodes*, from the genus typhus. This condition has, likewise, occasioned the application of the term *malignant* to fevers of this description, which has been unfortunately used to denote a quality or property of fever, depending on a certain morbid matter, rather than on any state or condition of the system. This notion has led to direct the treatment of fevers, termed malignant, to the expulsion of something noxious constituting the essence of fever. Hence, the sweating method by heat, and the most inflaming medicines, termed cordials, which served only to increase the degree of putrid diathesis.

D

treescence,

treſcence, manifested by great prostration of strength ; faintness ; typhus fever, with quick, weak pulse ; great external heat of the skin, and gangrenous eschars or ulcers of the fauces *.

Cynanche typhodes ulcusculosa.

The putrid ulcerous quinsy, or fore throat.

SYNO-

* The exceeding great difference in this from the first, or inflammatory cynanche, makes it absolutely necessary, for practical purposes, to distinguish it as a different species. It will be evident, that it is not a difference of degree, or intensity of symptoms, which takes place here, and which would constitute a variety only ; but the symptoms are all essentially different from those of the inflammatory, and the method of treatment is not only different, but absolutely contrary to that of the former. The evacuations so necessary in the cure of the former are here
not

SYNONYMOUS.

Cynanche maligna, ulcerosa, gangrænosa, Sauv. Spec. 3. 6.

Cynanche maligna, Cullen, Spec. 3.

not only hurtful, but often really and suddenly fatal. Instead of the antiphlogistic cooling regimen and method of treatment, the most generous cordials are necessary; and instead of antimonials and other remedies, which act by diminishing the too great tension of the system, the extreme debility requires the liberal use of the bark, wine, and every thing capable of restoring and supporting the tone of the fibres. Nor can it be too earnestly inculcated on the student, or the younger and less experienced practitioner, to compare diligently the different symptoms of *phlogistic* and *asthenic* diatheses in all their varieties and degrees, as forming the great rule of practice throughout all the orders of pyrexia. The melancholy effects of ignorance of, and inattention to, this essential difference, are so frequent, as to shock humanity, and to demand the loudest admonitions, and the most solemn warnings.

Angina ulcerosa, *Fothergill's* account of the ulcerated fore throat; *Huxham* on the malignant ulcerous fore throat.

Febris epidemica cum angina ulcusculosa, *Douglas's* Practical History of the Epidemic Fever, with Ulcerated Sore Throat, Boston, New England, 1736 *.

HISTORY.

This disorder begins frequently with languor, giddiness, some chilliness or shivering, and disposition to fainting;

* The particular nature of this disease, consisting in the putrid diathesis, and the typhus fever attending it, together with the peculiar ulcerations, which make one of the characteristic marks of it, seem to require a term more adapted to its character than simply that of *maligna*, or *ulcerosa*, as well as more significant of the name it has been chiefly known by in English, viz. that of the putrid fore throat. I have therefore ventured to insert the name *Cynanche typhodes ulcusculosa*, as suitable to denominate this species of cynanche.

succeeded

succeeded by increased heat, which soon becomes constant, with quick, weak pulse, often 120 or 130 in a minute; pain in the head; soreness of the throat; stiffness of the muscles of the neck; swelling of the glands internally and externally; redness of the throat and inside of the cheeks, which are both soon covered with whitish or greyish spots, circumscribed by inflamed irregular edges, accompanied with hoarseness; fetid breath; some difficulty in breathing and swallowing; nausea, sometimes vomiting; often, disposition to purging. The eyes are inflamed and watery as in the measles. At evening, there is generally an exacerbation of fever, and all the symptoms, with anxiety; restlessness; sudden and transient fits of delirium, often so early as on the first day of the disease; sometimes coma. This exacerbation is followed by some remission towards morning with sweating. On the second or third day of the disease, a deep-coloured

coloured erythema, or redness, appears on the face, neck, breast, and hands, in succession, with tumefaction and stiffness; sometimes little papulæ, or pimples, of a deeper colour, especially on the arms, which seems to relieve the symptoms of sickness, vomiting, and purging; this continues about four days, and terminates either in large, or scurfaceous desquamations of the cuticle. Sometimes this eruption is of a dark or brown colour, which denotes a more dangerous degree of the disorder. The white spots now become of an ash colour, casting off in sloughs, leaving ulcers behind them of an irregular figure; an excoriating ichor is discharged from the mouth and nostrils, and there is a swelling, hardness, and pain of the parotid glands. In milder cases, little irregular shaped ulcers appear here and there in the fauces, to be distinguished from the sound parts only by the inequality or slight rising of their surfaces. If the disease is violent,

there is often a large oedematous tumour or swelling of the neck and throat externally, reaching to the breast, occasioning difficulty of breathing and sense of suffocation.

The progress of the disease depends on the degree of the *asthenic*, or putrid diathesis, and is marked by the condition of the ulcers in the fauces, and by the fever, as attended with symptoms of greater or less debility and putrescence. In highly putrid cases, a gangrene often comes on early, destroying the tonsils, velum pendulum palati, and cheeks quite through externally; and proves fatal generally between the fourth and seventh day. But I have seen some cases, where, notwithstanding these frightful sphacelations of the throat and cheeks, the miserable patient has lingered out much beyond this period.

In the milder cases, the symptoms of recovery begin to appear on the third, fourth, or fifth day; first, the redness of
the

the skin disappears ; the heat abates ; the pulse, from quick, weak, and irregular, becomes slower, stronger, and more equal ; the external swellings subside, except that of the parotids, which sometimes continue swelled and hard for some time after the other symptoms abate ; the sloughs cast off ; the ulcerations heal, and the rest and appetite for food return.

The prognosis of this species of cyananche is to be formed from the degree of the symptoms of asthenic diathesis, from the local appearances, as the state of the ulcers and colour of the fauces, and from the temperament of the patient, as partaking more of the sanguineous and firm, or the phlegmatic and lax.

The method of cure in this species should be directed on the two indications of removing the general diathesis, and relieving the local affection of the throat.

With regard to the first, as from all the symptoms it evidently appears to depend

depend on debility, and a debility of a peculiar nature inducing putrescence, every means, which observation and experience have hitherto demonstrated to be beneficial in putrid diseases, are to be used, avoiding evacuations of the weakening kind, and the antiphlogistic cooling regimen in general, and substituting in their stead a cordial, astringent, corroborating method, both in diet and medicine. If, in the beginning of the disease, a vomiting should be very troublesome, a gentle emetic of either the *pulvis*, or *vinum ipecacuanhæ*, may be proper, with a draught of *infus. flor. chamæmeli*, or *cardui benedicti*, so as to promote that evacuation two or three times; this likewise generally relieves the diarrhœa that sometimes appears in the early stage of the disease, and to which the sick are remarkably prone in the first and second stages of it. After the operation of the emetic, a mild paregoric draught may be given, with from ten drops to one drachm

of elixir paregonicum, or from one drachm to half an ounce of *syrup papaver. alb.* in a little *aq. menth. vulg. simplic.* with a small quantity of some spirituous water, as *aq. piper. Jamaicens.* vel *cinnamom. spirituos.* Gruel, panada, or salep, with a little wine in them, or whey made with sherry-wine, may be given for food; and wine and water, or barley-water with wine, may be allowed for drink; weak chicken-broth may likewise be allowed, if agreeable to the stomach. Bark, with cordials, may be then administered immediately, in such quantities, and as frequently repeated, as the degree of putrescence may seem to require; always observing to avoid unnecessarily loading the patient's stomach with too frequent and large nauseous doses. The *confectio cardiaca* is a medicine in common use as a cordial, and is a very pleasant and convenient one, excepting where it is required in such quantity as to render the draught too thick, in that case

the *tinct. aromatica* may be added, or substituted, as shall seem most eligible. The bark should be given in substance, if possible, washed down in a grateful draught; but where that is not practicable, a decoction, or strong infusion of it, may be substituted, with a small quantity of the tincture of the same. For very young children, or others, who can but with difficulty be brought to take the bark either in substance or decoction, I have often given the tincture of it to the quantity of zii , ziii , or zfs , with equal parts of *syrup. croci*, to very great advantage. In general the following draught has been very convenient and highly beneficial. \mathcal{R} . Rad. con-rayerv. pulv. crass. zii cort. peruv. rubri zfs . Aq. puræ zviii decoque leniter ad ziv et cola. \mathcal{R} . Hujus colaturæ zifs . Tinct. cortic. peruv. zi vel zii . Syr. Croci zi , m. fiat haustus. These may be given once in three, four, or six hours, according to the exigence of the case.

In pressing cases, from five to twenty grains, or more, according to the age of the patient, of powder of the bark, if it can be taken, may be added to each draught. If it should run off by stool, a little *tinct. japonic. tinct. aromatic*, or *tinct. thebaic.* may be added. If a stool is necessary towards the decline of the disease, *tinct. guaiac. vol.* has been recommended to be added to the draughts, but this generally renders it nauseous; so that it is better to procure a stool by a clyster of *infus. flor. cham.* in milk, with a little coarse brown sugar. In cases where the bark cannot be administered by the mouth, a strong decoction of it should be injected as often as can conveniently be done, as once in six hours, by the bowels. The quantity of wine should be increased in the food and drink, in proportion to the necessity of a cordial regimen. Good red-port will be in general as proper and useful as any. Where the symptoms of debility, and
 parti-

particularly the disposition to fainting is great, from a spoonful to a small wine glass of wine by itself should be now and then given ; or even brandy in small quantities, sweetened with a little honey, which, in the highly putrid cases, may be given from a tea-spoon full at a time to a desert, or even a large spoon-ful, according to the exigence of the case. The throat should be frequently gargled, or syringed with gargles of infusion of sage with honey, red wine, and vinegar ; or the *decoct. pectoral.* with tincture of myrrh, *mel. rosar.* and red wine ; to which may be added, occasionally, a little *arum root*, or *rad. contrayerv.* in decoction. *Spir. salis marini* is also recommended to be added to the gargles, and seems to be of use, chiefly, in the latter stage of the disease, in promoting the discharge of the sloughs, and hardening the spongy mass under them, but seems to have very little effect, as an antiseptic, in stopping the progress of the ulcers.

By

By the use of the means above recommended, applied in proportion to the number, variety, and degree of the symptoms, the milder cases frequently yield in the course of a few days ; and even considerable degrees of the disease are generally brought to a favourable issue. But when, from the particular temperament or state of the body of the patient, from mismanagement, or from the degree of the putrid diathesis being by any means increased, the sloughs spread wide and deep, in the manner of a sphacelus, producing hæmorrhages from various parts with great difficulty of swallowing, the most powerful remedies hitherto discovered prove ineffectual.

Blisters have been recommended and used in all stages of this species of cyananche, with various and uncertain effect. In general they seem not to be indicated, nor to be useful, except in cases of external tumour of the throat and neck, which sometimes is so great as to bring

on danger of suffocation. In this case blisters to the neck, at the sides of the throat, and even quite round it, are often useful in removing the swelling, and should be applied immediately on the first appearance of it.

It may now be proper to observe, by way of caution, that the degrees of this disease are very different at different times, and in different persons. Sometimes, when slight, it takes the form of a mild inflammatory affection, especially when there is only a redness of the throat, without ulcerations; and is often treated as such. This mistake, though not always highly injurious, yet, most frequently, renders the disease more tedious and difficult of management. On the other hand, slight inflammatory affections of the throat are sometimes taken for this disease, and, by being treated as such, often end in troublesome suppurations. It will therefore be necessary, in all affections of the throat, to attend diligently

ligently to the characteristick marks of the two species, and to the reigning cast of the epidemic disease at the time, as partaking more of the *phlogistic* or *asthenic* diathesis, manifested by the symptoms of either respectively, which, by careful attention, may, in most instances, be detected, and serve as a general index for others which may be more obscure. It will likewise be proper, in case of obscurity, which generally arises in the slighter degrees of either diathesis, to be on our guard, and to form the method of treatment on a medium between both, until the characteristick symptoms of either shall become more evident. By this means we shall avoid injury, and be able to afford the most certain relief. There is another caution necessary, not only in this disease, but in putrid fevers in general; and that is, not to force sweating. It is too common a case for the practitioner to be anxious to produce sweating in the exacerbations of heat, in every

every stage of fevers of the remittent and putrid kind, and much harm is often done from such ill-timed intention, which, by increasing the debility, disposes both to the frequency and length of the exacerbations. Sydenham observes, that in many malignant diseases, sweating was not only not beneficial in expelling the malignant fomes, but even that the malignity was increased by the use of sweating medicines. In aliis tamen febris,—minera illa maligna non tantum sudoribus diffari non potest, sed sæpenumero etiam augetur, quibus isti sollicitantur, diaphoreticis. Sect. V. cap. 5. p. 154.

Genus.

SCARLATINA,

(from scarlātum, a word admitted by some modern Latinists to signify a scarlet vest, or covering.)

The SCARLET FEVER.

Definition.

A fever generally of the inflammatory kind, with scarlet or bright red efflorescence, either on the whole surface of the body, or in large irregular spots, commonly appearing on the third, fourth, or fifth day; appearing and disappearing several times in the course of the disease; often with inflammation and ulceration of the fauces, and slight tumour of the face, neck, breast, and extremities; terminating in the course of three or four days, either in furfuraceous, or bran-like scales; or peeling of the cuticle in large portions, or in abscesses; sometimes followed by anafarcous

farcous swellings, or collections of water in the cavities of the body, particularly of the thorax *.

S Y N O-

* From the *Scarlatina*, or scarlet fever, being frequently accompanied with inflammation and ulcerous appearances in the fauces or throat; and the *angina maligna*, or ulcerated fore throat, being often attended with red efflorescence on the skin, such a similarity between the two has been imagined, as has, sometimes, occasioned them to be considered as one and the same disease, and to be treated by a similar method of cure. From these appearances, Dr. Cullen observes, “ it may
“ be doubted if the scarlet fever be a disease
“ specifically different from the *cynanche ma-*
“ *ligna* ;” but, on the whole, gives it as his opinion, “ that there is a scarlet fever, which
“ is a disease specifically different from the
“ *cynanche maligna* ;” and even that “ there
“ can be no doubt of there being a scarlet
“ fever not necessarily connected with an ul-
“ cerous fore throat, and therefore a disease

SYNONYMOUS.

Scarlatina, Sauv. Clafs III. Ord. III.
Gen. 8.

Scarlatina, Cullen. Gen. 29.

“different from the *cynanche maligna*.” Cullen, First Lines, vol. II. chap. 6.

The scarlatina, or scarlet fever, is attended, in many cases, with full, quick, hard pulse, especially in robust constitutions, resembling genuine inflammation. And in the *exanthemata* in general, as well as in the *phlegmasiæ*, or fevers with local inflammation, the more usual and natural state of the disease is inflammatory, that is, attended with inflammatory diathesis, and constitutes the first species here adopted. But, when the inflammatory diathesis is, by any means, increased to a considerable degree, it is frequently converted into the putrid, often manifested by *petechiæ*, or little gangrenous spots; together with the symptoms of general debility and putrescence, constituting the second species, viz. the *asthenic*.

Species I. Scarlatina phlogistica.
The *phlogistic* species of scarlatina,
or scarlet fever, accompanied with
the symptoms of *phlogistic* or in-
flammatory diathesis.

When there is a fever of the
continual inflammatory kind, at-
tended with deep scarlet colour of
the skin and fauces; redness; tu-
mour; and mucous exudations, or
white floughs on the tonsils, uvula,
and mucous membrane of the
fauces; sometimes without these.

SYNONYMOUS.

Scarlatina febris Sydenhami, Sauv. Spec. 1.
Sydenham, Sect. VI. cap. 2. p. 162 and 653.

Scarlatina anginosa simplex, Sauv. Spec. 6.
Withering on the Scarlet Fever, p. 14.

Scarlatina (*simplex*), Cullen, Spec. 1.

Scarlatina (*cynanchica*), Cullen, Spec. 2.

HISTORY OF THE PHLOGISTIC SPECIES OF SCARLATINA.

It begins with heat, preceded by, and alternating with, shivering or coldness, as in other fevers. Almost at the very beginning of the disease, a huskiness or uneasy sense of dryness is felt in the throat, and frequent inclination with difficulty of swallowing, accompanied with redness and tumefaction similar to that observed in the *cynanche inflammatoria*, or common inflammation of the throat, only with more of a whitish sloughy appearance, which is easily wiped off, appearing like an inflammatory exudation. A straitness or stiffness of the muscles of the head, neck, and shoulders, and swelling of the parotid glands, which often suppurate towards the decline of the disease. On the third or fourth day, sometimes sooner, sometimes later, a scarlet colour is observed, either on the whole surface of the body, or in large spots, very vivid like that of a boiled lobster,

lobster, with some degree of tumour; but without any remission of the symptoms, which, on the contrary, are often more intense during the efflorescence, which usually continues for three or four days from the first eruption, or longer, and terminates in surfuraceous or bran-like desquamations, or in peeling of the cuticle in large portions. After the redness has continued a day or two, a stiffness of the fingers and in the hams is perceived, and the fever begins to subside. During the continuance of the efflorescence, the nights are remarkably restless, with increase of fever, head-ache, and delirium. After the symptoms of fever have abated, the sloughs disappear, discovering an ulcer of a mild appearance and good condition on one or both tonsils, which soon heal. Sometimes an anasarcaous swelling succeeds the disease, which for the most part goes off of itself, or after a gentle purge; and sometimes, though rarely, dropical collections

collections in the several cavities of the body, especially the thorax, are observed.

Varieties.

a. When very slight and without affection of the throat.

The SIMPLE SCARLET FEVER*.

Febris scarlatina, Sydenhami, Sect. VI. cap. 2.

Scarlatina, Sauv. Spec. 1.

Scarlatina (*simplex*), Cullen, Spec. 1. Withering on the Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat, p. 14.

b. When, together with the fever and redness of the skin, there

* This is the only scarlet fever which Sydenham has noticed, and which he describes without any affection of the throat. There are also some varieties of the disease, in which the anginous affection is observed with little or no efflorescence on the skin, several instances of which occurred when it was lately epidemic.

is an anginous affection of the throat with redness, tumour, and inflammatory exudation or flough.

The SCARLET FEVER, with floughy appearances in the throat *.

Scarlatina anginosa *simplex*, Sauv. Spec. 6. first kind.

Scarlatina (*cynanchica*), Cullen, Spec. 1.

c. With glandular suppuration or abscess.

Scarlatina, Morton, de febre scarlatina.

Species II. Scarlatina *asthenica*.
The *asthenic* species of scarlatina, or scarlet fever, attended with asthenic

* This is the most common form in which we now see the scarlet fever. Sauvages observes the first appearance of it only in 1765, at Montpellier in France. Vol. I. p. 454.

diathesis, or that peculiar debility which disposes to putrescence *.

When,

* The debility to which our frame is liable seems to be of two kinds. The first may be termed simple weakness, or defect of muscular strength. The second, debility compounded with a tendency in the animal fluids to putrescency, a disturbed or depraved exercise of the mental faculties, and disposition to syncope or fainting, implying debility or weakened energy of the brain and nerves. The first may be an original or primary disease, especially in those whose fibres are naturally of a loose and weak texture, and is, sometimes, the consequence of too laborious exertions in young persons of weak fibres; but is, commonly, the effect of the action of those fibres being preternaturally increased from various causes, as fevers, painful affections, or those irregular and violent motions termed spasmodic and convulsive. The second species of debility is more obscure and uncertain with respect to its cause, as well as more complex

When, together with the scarlet redness of the skin and anginoſe affection of the throat, there is a general debility and putrid diathesis, or diſpoſition to general putrefcence, manifeſted by great proſtra-

complex in its nature, and infinitely more dangerous in its effects. It is found to be a frequent attendant on thoſe febrile diſeaſes, in which there is obſerved a remarkable tendency in the fluids to putrefcence. Hence it is probable, that putridity or putrefcence in fevers is the effect of a peculiar kind of debility, principally of the nervous ſyſtem, occaſioning the deſtruction of the living principle, or tendency thereto, not only in the ſolid fibres, but even in the blood itſelf. Upon this kind of debility obſerved to accompany, at different times, the ſeveral orders of *pyrexia*, or febrile diſeaſes, is founded the *aſthenic*, or ſecond ſpecies of thoſe diſeaſes reſpectively.

tion of strength ; proneness to fainting ; typhus fever *, with quick, weak pulse ; and gangrenous eschars or ulcers of the fauces, or livid colour of the same.

S Y N O N Y M O U S.

Scarlatina gangrænosa, Sauv. Spec. 6.

Scarlatina *anginosa*, *Withering*, p. 8.

The PUTRID SCARLET FEVER, with gangrenous ulcerations of the throat.

* The typhus is that fever, in which, oftentimes, the heat, pulse, and condition of the urine, differ little from the healthy state ; though the muscular strength is considerably diminished, and the functions of the brain and nerves are much perverted or disturbed ; but which includes every variety of putrid fever, often manifested by increase of heat, and quick weak pulse, with general debility.

Varieties.

Varieties.

a. When accompanied with great debility and other symptoms shewing a high degree of putrid diathesis, without the gangrenous appearances in the throat *.

Scarlatina anginosa, the worst kind of scarlet fever, *Withering*, p. 8.

b. When

* The varieties of the two species of scarlatina are, as was observed under *cynanche*, constituted of the various degrees of inflammation or putrescence respectively; of the intenseness of the whole symptoms, or of any single more essential one, or most generally attending the regular appearance of the disorder; from the addition of unusual symptoms, whether depending on external circumstances, or the internal condition of the patient, as disposing more to one or other of the diatheses above admitted as specific distinctions; and of the absence of some symptoms,

b. When accompanied with gangrenous ulcers of the fauces.

Scarlatina gangrænosa, Sauv. Spec. 6.
Second kind of scarlatina.

Scarlatina (*cynanchica*), Cullen, Spec. 2.
Scarlet fever fimilar to *cynanche maligna*, or
putrid Sore throat. First Lines, vol. II. p. 96.

Having thus taken a nosological view of the *cynanche* and *scarlatina*, fo far as relates to our purpose of forming a comparative one of the *cynanche maligna*, or fecond species of *cynanche*, and the *scarlatina* and its species, we proceed to ftate the feveral circumftances in which the two latter feem to agree, occafioning, oftentimes, much ambiguity and obfcurity in difcovering the true nature of the

ptoms, as of the anginoſe affection of the throat in the milder degrees of the phlogiſtic or firſt ſpecies; and any other accidental ſymptoms or appearances not neceſſary to forming the generic character of the diſeaſe, or its ſpecific differences here admitted.

difeaſe,

disease, and much confusion of practice in each ; and also of those in which they essentially differ, by which it will appear, that they are diseases, in some circumstances, very different in their nature, and requiring, in some instances, very different methods of cure.

In the *scarlatina*, the redness on the surface of the body is more intense, of a full scarlet colour like that of a boiled lobster, smooth, or, if pimply, the pimples whitish or paler than the interstices, with constant heat and dryness of the skin, and little or no remission of fever. In the *cynanche maligna*, the colour of the skin is a fainter tinge of red, with pimples of a deeper red than that of the interstices ; the heat of the skin and fever remitting towards morning with a gentle sweating. The colour of the eyes in the *scarlatina* is, generally, an equable shining redness, seldom watery. In the *cynanche maligna* there is a slight inflammation and redness, but, at the same time, they

they appear watery, sunk, and languid *. In the *scarlatina* the appearances in the throat are, sometimes, a deep redness of the whole fauces, with slight swellings of the tonsils, without sloughs; sometimes with greater swellings of the tonsils, and whitish mucous sloughs that easily wash off, and which seem to be rather inflammatory exudations than real ulcers. In the *cynanche maligna* the redness in the fauces is, generally, without tumour; the sloughs are thicker, larger, and of a darker colour, covering irregular-shaped, ill-conditioned, ulcers. Nor is there, generally, that anxiety and vomiting with disposition to purging in the *scarlatina*, which is observed, generally, to happen in the early stage, often on the first attack of the disease in the *cynanche maligna*.

The symptoms, in many cases, com-

* Fothergill's Account of the Putrid Sore Throat.

mon to both *cynanche maligna* and *scarlatina anginosa*, are alternate chilliness and heat ; head ach ; redness with pimples on the skin ; redness with soreness in the throat, with some degree of swelling, and sloughy spots on the tonsils, uvula, velum pendulum palati, and mucous membrane of the fauces ; stiffness of the throat and neck externally ; redness of the eyes ; quick, weak pulse ; weariness ; dejection of spirits, and disposition to fainting ; and delirium. In many of these appearances, the *scarlatina anginosa* often approaches near to the nature of the *cynanche maligna*, having all the symptoms of debility greatly increased, and the affection of the throat inclined to a gangrenous state, with dark-coloured sloughs of larger extent, constituting what may be called its putrid state. And, indeed, there seems to be a general resemblance between the *cynanche tonsillaris inflammatoria*, or inflammatory quinsy, and the *scarlatina*

H *anginosa*,

anginosa, in its more inflammatory state; and also between the *cynanche maligna*, or putrid ulcerated sore throat, and the *scarlatina anginosa*, or scarlet fever with ulcerated appearances in the throat, in its more putrid state. To understand the real difference of the two diseases, as well as the affinity observed above to obtain between them respectively in the two states above-mentioned, it must be observed, that in many of the *exanthemata*, or eruptive fevers, as well as in many of the *phlegmasiæ*, or inflammations, there are, at different times, and from various causes operating on the system, manifestly, two different appearances of the same disease, depending on different states or conditions of the system, which states or conditions are plainly discoverable by the different symptoms attendant on each. These states or conditions are, generally, known by the term diatheses. In the one, the symptoms of increased action or inflammation, as great heat and dryness

dryness of the skin, tumour, quick, strong, full pulse, and pain being predominant, is termed the phlogistic or inflammatory diathesis; in the other, those of debility, viz. quick, weak pulse; faintness or inability to remain in an erect posture; sickness or vomiting, and delirium being predominant, it is distinguished by the term *asthenic* and putrid diathesis. Here then are manifestly two very different appearances of the same disease, depending on very different, and even contrary, conditions of the system, and requiring very different, and even contrary, methods of cure. This difference we see remarked in other similar diseases, as in the distinct and confluent kinds of small-pox, and in the inflammatory and putrid kinds of the measles; the latter of which is particularly noticed by Sir William Watson, in the London Medical Observations, vol. II. artic. 2. Upon this essential difference, it is, as has been already observed, that the two species of

phlogistic, or inflammatory, and *asthenic*, or putrid, are founded ; which will be found to apply, in general, to the genera of every order of the class *Pyrexia*, or febrile affections, constituting the specific character of each genus in all its possible varieties, which are only differences of each species respectively, with regard to degree, or intensity, of symptoms ; accidental additional symptoms from temporary or local causes ; the absence of some one or more symptoms usually observed to accompany the most regular and constant appearance of the disease, and other circumstances not forming any essential difference of character.

From the foregoing description of the *cynanche* and *scarlatina* in their several genera, species, and varieties, it will appear, that the instances in which the *scarlatina* may be mistaken, with any great degree of injury or disadvantage, are those in which some of the symptoms of debility are confounded with those of inflam-

inflammatory diathesis, which may happen in the several varieties of the first or phlogistic species. For the more obvious appearances, as the efflorescence on the skin, and the anginous affection of the throat, cannot, in the first species, occasion any perplexity or obscurity to an observer of the least attention, so long as the essential distinction, taken from the discriminating marks or symptoms of the two species common to both genera, is properly attended to. For though it be true, that in the inflammatory form of the *scarlatina* some symptoms of debility will sometimes be observed, although those of inflammation are manifestly predominant, which have, not unfrequently, occasioned the cordial method of treatment to be adopted, but with certain disappointment of the expectations of the practitioner; yet the most general symptoms of this kind, as prostration of strength and disposition to faintness, being combined with a pulse, which, though

though irregular, is, nevertheless, at intervals, full and hard, as well as quick, whilst that of the *asthenic* species is constantly weak, small, and quick, shews the general cast of the disorder to be inflammatory, though, perhaps, not purely so; and that its action is more immediately, if not principally, on the nervous system. Another proof that the disease is often of an inflammatory form, notwithstanding the appearances of debility just mentioned, is, the certain disagreement of the warm cordial method and the bark, which are the indispensable and only effectual remedies in the *asthenic* species of this, and all other febrile affections; but which are found to exasperate all the symptoms in the inflammatory, and either occasion it to prove fatal, or to convert it into the *asthenic* species. One principal reason, likewise, for mistaking the *scarlatina anginosa* for the *cynanche maligna*, is, the common method with writers of considering them both

both rather as generic diseases, not attending to this circumstance, viz. that the *cynanche maligna* is a species only of the genus *cynanche*; and that *scarlatina* is a distinct genus, admitting of species in the same manner as *cynanche*; and that the appearances which sometimes take place in it, similar to those in *cynanche maligna*, denominate its species to be the same, viz. the *asthenic*; and that, therefore, the *scarlatina anginosa*, when attended with symptoms of putrid diathesis, and the *cynanche maligna*, which is always attended with these symptoms, in a greater or lesser degree, are similar species of separate genera. But though the genera *cynanche* and *scarlatina*, are really distinct, as having each some characteristic marks essentially different, and, therefore, necessarily constituting separate genera, yet as belonging to the same class, viz. that of pyrexiaë, there is a general resemblance in many of the symptoms of each, and the species of these

being respectively the same, as being formed from similar states or conditions of the system, require, respectively, similar methods of cure. When, therefore, the *scarlatina anginosa* is attended with the evident symptoms of putrid diathesis, constituting the second or *asthenic* species, and the anginous affection of the throat corresponds in its appearances with these symptoms, it will be so exactly of the same nature with the *cynanche maligna*, that there can be no material mistake in the practice, although it should not be very accurately distinguished in a nosological view.

Having thus attempted to exhibit such a view of the two diseases, *cynanche maligna*, or the putrid fore throat, and *scarlatina anginosa*, or scarlet fever with anginous affection of the throat, as may lead the younger and less experienced practitioner to form a more ready and certain distinction between them, under their several circumstances, there will be
 little

little occasion to go into a detail of the methods of cure suitable to each, as they may, in general, be gathered from what has been already observed under the two species of *cynanche*, and from the resemblance or affinity in the species of both genera. It will be sufficient to observe, that with regard to the first species of *scarlatina*, viz. the *phlogistic* or inflammatory, even in its purest form, bleeding should be admitted with the utmost caution, or not at all, unless the symptoms of inflammation are evidently high, or the constitution of the patient is very robust. Whilst, on the other hand, though there should appear some symptoms of debility combined with evident symptoms of inflammatory diathesis, the warm cordial method should not be followed as recommended in *cynanche maligna*; but plentiful dilution, with mild or moderately warm, grateful liquors, as barley-water made pleasant

with lemon-juice and sugar, with a little wine in case of lowness, small wine-whey, &c. and a gentle clyster in case of costiveness or great heat, will be sufficient in milder cases. If there should be any sickness at the stomach, or inclination to vomit, or the swelling in the throat should be much, a gentle emetic of solution of tart. emetic. in vin. ipecac. may be given in small doses till they provoke vomiting, which may be encouraged twice or thrice, by small draughts of infusion of flor. cham. or card. benedict. From the inflammatory affection of the skin, generally accompanied with some degree of tumefaction, the cutaneous pores are not in a fit condition to admit of any great increase of perspiration. Sudorifics, therefore, especially the warmer ones, are, generally, attended with great inconvenience, and even increase of the symptoms. For the affection of the throat, the gargles as
under

under *cynanche maligna*, in proportion to the degree of inflammation, or the contrary, should be the same. But when the disease is of the *asthenic* species, accompanied with the manifest symptoms of putrid diathesis similar to the *cynanche maligna*, the method of treatment should be the same as recommended in that disease, suited to the various degrees of putrid diathesis, and to the circumstances of the local affection of the throat. It is in this species of *scarlatina* only, that the bark with warm cordials, wine, and even ardent spirits, are proper, which, when the true nature of the disease is once manifest from the general symptoms of putrid diathesis, cannot be too early applied, nor, in the extreme degrees of it, scarcely too liberally used; as the disease, under such circumstances, proceeds to a fatal issue with astonishing rapidity.

The *scarlatina anginosa*, or scarlet fe-

ver with anginous affection of the throat, lately prevalent in this Metropolis and places adjacent, though, as usual, in most cases of the first or inflammatory, exhibited, likewise, some very alarming cases of the second or putrid species; melancholy instances of the rapid and fatal termination of which too frequently occurred. On the other hand, it was not unfrequent to see cases of the milder sort, which, with little or no medical treatment, might have terminated their course favourably, greatly exasperated by the injudicious and free exhibition of the bark and warm cordials. One remarkable instance occurred, where the mild disease was, by such means, converted into the *cynanche trachealis*, which terminated fatally. It will, therefore, be of the greatest importance carefully to attend to the symptoms, as they appear to denote either the inflammatory or putrid diathesis, which are the only genuine marks,

marks, whereby to distinguish the two states or conditions of the system accompanying the disease, and denominating its species ; and, also, the various degrees and other circumstances of each species, which form its several varieties, as the only rule whereon to form a suitable and successful practice.

F I N I S

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